The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,595.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	55 0
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In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HEATHCOTE—March 31st, at Aliwa, the wife of Captain C. F. Heathcote, Staff Corps, of a son.

POTTINGER—March 29th, at Karrachee, the wife of Captain B. H. Pottinger, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NUSSERWANJEE HANGER PATELL—April 3rd, Nusserwanjee Jeisangeer Patell, Assistant to Curseljee and Eduljee, Dubassee, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers with mails, passengers, and cargo to Karrachee twice hours Alternately to and from the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Busserah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Busserah ....10th & 2nd
„ Muscat..... 8th 22nd	„ Bushire.....22nd 6th
„ B. Abbas ..11th 25th	„ Lingo.....25th 9th
„ Lingo 12th 26th	„ B. Abbas 26th 11th
„ Bushire.....13th 26th	„ Muscat 27th 12th
Arrive Busserah 17th 1st	Arrive Bombay 2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. Sanders will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Karrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Moultan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Karrachee twice hours Alternately to and from the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Busserah on the following dates :—

From Bombay to Muscat about	11th and 25th.
„ Karrachee on	16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 820 tons, 180 H. P. Commander T. McKinnie, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Karrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is unexpectedly despatched at 6 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Cutwar	2 15	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Mangalore ...	3 17	„ Vizagapatam ...	5 19
„ Cannanore	4 18	„ Coconada.....	8 19
„ Calicut	4 18	„ Madras.....	9 21
„ Cochin	5 19	„ Negapatam	10 24
„ Tellicherry ...	6 20	„ Pamben.....	12 —
„ Colombo	23	„ Colombo	27
„ Galle	7	„ Tuticorin.....	28
„ Negapatam 18	24	„ Cochin.....15	29
„ Madras 18	27	„ Calicut.....16	30
„ Coconada 15	27	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam 15	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	2	„ Cutwar	2
Arrive Calcutta 19	5	Arrive Bombay	29

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—THE FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhurmutar.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	FARES. Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 5	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 9	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 15th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurmutar Ferry will leave every morning at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M.

From Dhurmutar and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 23th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.	Up Steamers.
Bombay .....Dep. Saturday.	Cochin.....Dep. Saturday.
Rutnagherry.. „ Sunday.	Beypore ..... „ Sunday.
Vingorla..... „ Sunday.	Calicut ..... „ Sunday.
Goa..... „ Monday.	Tellicherry ... „ Monday.
Carwar ..... „ Monday.	Cannanore ... „ Monday.
Compta ..... „ Monday.	Mangalore ... „ Tuesday.
Mangalore ... „ Tuesday.	Compta ..... „ Wednesday.
Cannanore ... „ Wednesday.	Carwar ..... „ Wednesday.
Tellicherry .. „ Wednesday.	Goa ..... „ Wednesday.
Calicut ..... „ Wednesday.	Vingorla..... „ Thursday.
Beypore ..... „ Wednesday.	Rutnagherry.. „ Thursday.
Cochin .....Arr. Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "TELL," will be despatched according to the above table on Saturday, the 6th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE S. S. "INDORE," Captain Green, Commander, having engaged a greater part of her cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports on Wednesday, the 17th April, at 6 A. M. prec isely.

Applications for Freight or Passage to be made immediately to

C. B. COLAH,
Agent, S. S. *Indore*.

At Messrs. P. M. & P. B. Colah & Co.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months :—

April 14th, 29th, and 29th.
May 4th, 14th, 29th, and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

FOR GOA DIRECT.

THE well-known Steamer "PHLON," Captain T. Gutzellar, has been thoroughly refitted in Hull and Machinery, will leave for the above Port on Monday, 8th April 1867 at Noon. Starting from the Apollo Bunder. For Freight or Pas sage, apply to

Messrs Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 30th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A.1. 14 years at Lloyds, James Bannatyne, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 18th March, 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A. 1. 10 Years, 708 Tons Register.

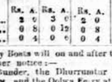
THE "REVENUE," Captain Morant, to leave about the middle of April, has superior accommodation for Passengers, for Passage, apply to

Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 10th instant)



MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH & SONS' Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 908 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a few first class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton*.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "BEANN UAMBA," Captain W. McCann, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats along-side the ship for their respective Goods, as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain McCann will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, Ship *Beann Uamba*.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 8th and 23th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class..... £45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class..... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria ; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Coburn, will be despatched on the 5th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste :—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
1	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained in *Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 11, Meadow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that my interest and responsibility in the Firm of C. STEPHENS and SONS, ceased on the 31st of December 1866, on which date the business was transferred to CHARLES and WILLIAM STEPHENS, my SONS, who have continued it, on their own account, and responsibility, respectively under the name of C. STEPHENS and SONS.

1st April 1867. C. STEPHENS & SONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company is convened for TUESDAY the ninth day of April at 11 A. M. at the Office of the Liquidators to consider and adopt some resolution with regard to a proposition to be made by the Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation for a COMPROMISE in respect of the monies due by the Bank to this Company.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for puddling the inside face of No. 3 Dam of the Vehar Reservoir.

Further particulars relating to this Contract may be obtained on reference to the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 8th instant, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality,
Municipality, City of Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st April 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants, Orders for

Bar-Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and
Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, called RAHAT LOUCOUM—Received a fresh supply per last Mail Steamer.

ROSSELET & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. G. ROGERS ceased in our Firm from this date. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

1st April 1867.

TO GENTLEMEN or INVALIDS GOING to MATHERAN, POONA, MAHABLESHWUR, or NEILGHERIES.—FOR SALE.—A new BATH CARRIAGE, or CHAIR, handsomely fitted up and very roomy, made to order by THORN, expressly for a gentleman in Bombay, suited to be drawn by either a Ponny or by hand, with framed knee flap, hood joints and calèche, lined with morocco and cloth. Apply to

Mr. A. B. COLLET,
Girgaum Coach-works.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The second instalment (Rs. 50 per share) of the THIRD CALL on the new Shares in the Company is due on 1st April 1867 and interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on the amount of all such second instalments if not paid on that date.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nadia* the following Goods made expressly to order :—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satins, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napthian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pike and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1867, at 12 o'clock, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.—Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Havelee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaut Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government ; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at Poona to R. Fell & Son, at Bombay, to Mr. Rimington, Solicitor, and Messrs. Kelly & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 26th March, 1867.

NOTICES.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

OPERATIONS (The) of War Explained and Illustrated, by Colonel E. Bruce Hamley—with numerous maps and plans. Quarto cloth Rs. 21.

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

HAND BOOK FOR FIELD SERVICE, by Brigadier General Lefroy, R. A. New edition 1867. Rs. 5. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME, Letters addressed to Europeans returning from India, &c., by Dr. E. J. Waring Rs. 3-12.

A useful and interesting book for all going home, whether invalids or not.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE, Vol. July to December 1866 with packet of patterns. Rs. 3-12.

Do. do. large vol. of Music and Needlework with fashion plates and patterns. Rs. 8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HAYDN'S (JOSEPH) Dictionary of Dates relating to all ages and Nations for Universal Reference. *Twelfth edition* 8vo, Rs. 13-8.

The merits of this work are not so generally known as they should be. It will be found almost indispensible, when its usefulness has been tested.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published.

DOCKS.—Papers relating to a proposal for the Establishment of a Harbour and Dock Trust, and for the construction of a Wet Dock in Moody Bay, published by the Municipal Commissioner. Price Rs. 2.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Notice to the Medical Profession.

GRAY'S ANATOMY is now to be had.

Rampart Row THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is added to the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on applications.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Caston*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Received by the same per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and well comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence and the Culinary Departments is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, specially direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of home at as moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY SESSION of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration.

1. A letter from A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. dated 6th March 1867, requesting the Clerk to lay before the Worshipful Bench at their next MEETING, his resignation of the Office of Chairman of the Worshipful Bench.

2. To elect a Chairman in the Room of A. R. Scoble Esq., resigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward for discussion the proposed Drainage scheme for Bombay.

4. The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward the question of water rates to be paid by Government for past and future supply of Vehar water to its Establishment.

5. A memorandum from Mr. Secretary Kendall, No. 183, dated 31st January 1867, forwarding Copy of the Government Resolution on the subject of the Contribution towards the expenses of the Construction of the Bridges over the G. I. P. Railway.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 27th March, 1867.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms —
For 12 months' ..... 6 per cent.
6 months' ..... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan., 1867.

GREAT RAFFLE OF JEWELLERY, consisting of the undermentioned Prizes. To be Raffled for by 100 Members at Rs. 10 each. THIRTY PRIZES. On view at Messrs. BAZUNJEE and NUSSERWANJEE'S, 19, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Prize No.

1	Gold Watch.		
2	Bt. Gold Watch Guard and Locket.		
3	Gold Locket for 12 Portraits Book Pattern.		
4	Do.	8	do.
5	Do.	6	do.
6	Do	4	do. Oval.
7	Do.	3	do. Book Pattern.
8	2	Bt. Gold Lockets large and small.	
9	1	Do.	1 do.
10	1	Do.	1 do.
11	1	Do.	1 do.
12	1	Do.	1 do.
13	1	Do.	1 do.
14	1	Do.	1 do.
15	1	Do.	1 do.
16	1	Do.	1 do.
17	1	Do.	1 do.
18	1	Do.	1 do.
19	1	Do.	1 do.
20	1	Do.	1 do.
22	1	Do.	1 do.
23	1	Do.	1 do.
24	1	Do.	1 do.
25	1	Do.	1 do.
26	1	Do.	1 do.
27	1	Do.	1 do.
28	1	Do.	1 do.
29	1	do.	1 do.
30	1	Do.	For the lowest thrower.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND,
ILFRACOMBE, DEVONSHIRE.

Ladies' Seminary Established in 1840

THE MISSES WILLS, from their long experience in training and educating young Ladies, beg respectfully to solicit the attention of those Parents and Guardians who are desirous of giving their Children the advantage of an English Education, to their establishment at Woodvills House, Ilfracombe, which is situated on the southern shore of the Bristol Channel (and according to the Registrar General's statement) is the healthiest of the seaport towns. It is a fashionable watering-place, the climate is peculiarly salubrious and bracing; and the scenery truly picturesque. First Class Masters attend the School for the languages &c. &c., and the unremitting solicitude for the Pupils' comforts and enjoyments, render it a happy home.—References in Ilfracombe and the neighbourhood to the Parents of Children, and also kindly permitted to

The Rev. Geo. Waterman, Clarendon Villas, Torr's Park.
The Rev. J. E. Taylor, Clarence-place.
J. Howland Esq., Torr's Villa.

Also in Bombay to

R. A. Passmore, Esq., of Messrs. Passmore & Co., who will be happy to afford every information and particulars, as to terms &c., or by letter to the

MISSES WILLS,
Woodville House, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, England.

NOTICES.

FANCY SOAPS.—MERCHANTS would find it to their interest to send their indents for Fancy Soaps through their Correspondents in England to the undersigned, whose WHITE WINDSOR, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY and GLYCERINE SOAPS are now sent by them, under various brands, to all parts of the World. Orders sent direct and accompanied by instructions for payment in London, promptly attended to, and on better terms than those of any other House in the Trade.

Paton, and Charles, Soap Works,
148, Wapping, London, E.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York ; London in 1851 ; Paris in 1855 ; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857 ; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following :—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks ; Palanduin and Alarm Clocks ; Musical Boxes ; Silver-plated Ware ; Bronze and Flower Ornaments ; Mechanical Toys ; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto ; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles ; Cheroot Cases ; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders ; Card Cases ; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes ; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie ; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions ; Morocco Travelling Bags ; Fancy Inkstands ; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs ; Fans ; Superior Paris Perfumery ; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips ; Walking Sticks ; Pocket Books ; Opera and Occular Glasses ; Oil Paintings ; Letter Balances ; Brushes of all kinds ; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or direct to Messrs. John Tanner & Co., No. 12 Bombay Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER and MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O Co.,) beg to intimate that they have OPENED the above Establishment in Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

COLD BATHS.—An assortment of Hip and other Oxford, Ottoman, Sitz, Oval, Children's Sponge, and Bathing Tins, on Sale by

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

TUCKER'S LAMPS, Solar, Dining Table, Argand, Reading, Ships, Chamber and other Lamps in variety, on Sale by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED).

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal memorial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. KEEN, Esq.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

NEW AND INFALLIBLE METHOD.

નવી એક ઇન્ફાલીબલ મેથડ.

TREATMENT INSTANTANEOUS AND Radical cure of CORNS (ચમતન) and other EXCRESCENCES of the FEET, Dr. J. DEFRIES, Chiropodist of the Imperial Houses of France and Brazil, has arrived on a professional visit to this Country, can be consulted every day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at "ROYAL HOTEL," Tamarind Lane, Fort, where patience will be treated in a private apartment.

Through the means of a new process, Mr. DEFRIES expels the corns from the feet, as also any excrescences on the soles of the feet, without cutting them or in any way puncturing the flesh, and also excrescences on the nails, whom he cures with Elixir of his own invention, which stands pre-eminent in its efficacy for curing corns, even should they have suppurated.

Mr. DEFRIES operates without causing the smallest pain to the patients, who, on the completion of the operation, can wear a tight shoe without special inconvenience to the spot whence the corn may have been extracted.

Mr. DEFRIES possesses a vast number of testimonials of the highest class from Calcutta which are at the service of the public for inspection. He begs that his method may not be confused with that of other Chiropedists. His stay here will be only one month, and he will attend the residence of any patients who may require his professional services. Charges same as at House.

Attested Certificates, received at Hong-Kong, will be produced on application.

A BACHELOR wishes to find quarters in the Fort, either with one or two other Bachelors or with a Family. Address "A. B. C." Office of this Paper.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Controller Money Order Office, Bombay, can grant Orders upon the Chief Offices at

Calcutta, Nagpore,
Madras, Rangoon,
Allahabad, Bangalore.
Lahore,

EDW. W. S. LOGIN, Controller,
Controller Money Order Office, Bombay, 2nd April, 1867.

G. NICOLL & Co. beg to inform the inhabitants of Bombay and Outstations that they have received in addition to their former large st

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET extremely dull; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	3	Bank of Bengal ...	1,900 per share.
10,50,000	1,000	1,000	8 p c.	Bank of Bombay ...	35 p. ct. dis.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Fres. Bank	61 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs. 6 p. c.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	30 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share.
600,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	32	.....	China Bank ...	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Indi. London & China	31 ex-div.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Ld.	14 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank ...	80 p. c. pm.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India ...	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	70 p. c. p.m. ex-di
500,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	50 per share.
.....	250	100	.....	General Assu. ...	30 per share. [n]

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1 7/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99½.
Do.	10 days' sight ...	98½.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand ...	115 nominal.
China Bills ...	30 days sight ...	113.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... ... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... ... 9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ... ... 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... ... 11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans ... ...Rs. 88½
... ... Sicca ,, Loan 1832-33 92
... ... Co.'s ,, ,, 1835-36 ... ... } 85½
... ... ,, ,, 1842-43 ... ... }
... ... ,, ,, 1854-55 ... ...
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ... ... 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 112
Five and a half per cent. 108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...Rs. 16-8-0
Bank of England Notes	... 10-4
Spanish Dollars	... 220
Carolus	... 220
Mexican Dollars	... 220
German Crowns	... 210
Five-Franc Pieces	... 205
Bar silver	... 16-8-0
Gold Leaf	... 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ...	... 16- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL.

	OLD.	CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned		240 to 255
Dhollera		190 to 200
Bhownuggur		
Oomrawuttee		170 to 195
Akote		
Compta		225 to 230
Vingoria		220 to 225
	NEW.	
Comrawuttee		238 to 245
Akote		
Anandeish		230 to 235
Barsee		
Dholleria		238 to 248
Bhownuggur		
Hingunghaut		245 to 250
Broach		
Veeravul		225 to 2.8
Vingoria		235 to 238
Comptah		240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned		260 to 270

Ready Sales..... 800 to 1,000 Candies.
For Future Delivery...2,000 to 2,500 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.

O'Connell, Colonel R., Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Sykes, Captain W. H. F., 3rd Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 2nd April, 1867.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

Ensign A. W. Gairdner, 109th Foot, has qualified as a surveyor.

Corporal William Smith, 5/21 Royal Artillery, is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the higher standard.

SHIPPING.

APRIL. ARRIVALS.

5 Gunga (s).....Thompson ....Suez. March 18.
Ecerata Roolreen ....Nicods ....Cochin, March 11.

APRIL. DEPARTURES.

3 Madras (s) .....Joyner.....Aden and Suez.
Governor Higginson (s) ..Saunders ....Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
S. S. *Sea King*, A. Elmslie, bound to Zanzibar.
Ship *Princess Dagmar*, L. Lewis, bound to Liverpool.
American barque *Henry Brok*, J. B. Nicholas, bound to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
S. S. *Tidy*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Westborough*, for Havre.
Ship *The Victore* for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Sultan*, for China.
Ship *Northumbrian*, for London.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LIVERPOOL.

861 Abel Tasman, Riken—Volkart Brothers & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
558 Adriana Patronella, Brock—Captain. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1107 Alanza, J. Byron—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 22)
955 Andaman, Asplet—Ly n Brothers & Co.
959 Avablny, Holland—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
690 Baroness Hemstra, Nilsrus—Volkart Bros.
1319 Bayard, Jacason—Robinson & Co.
1178 Beaun Uaubs, Mecan—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1003 Beeston Castle, Gibbs—Reaaie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 25)
1350 Bulwark—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 27)
1222 Catherine Rankin, Davies—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
858 Clannel Legat, Hayes—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
830 Confidence, Maleiter—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
753 Constance, Rogern—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. April 1)
1297 Dilhurree, Banastyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 21)
763 E. F. Bouvere—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1096 Enemeides, Poe—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1295 French Empire, —Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)
1103 Gafimoa, Cuthbertson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1017 Helvilyn, Barclay—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
138 Hydraloid Baxter—Iron Ship Company. (c. l. Mar. 25)
1320 Inamfallen, Gibson,—Merwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 6)
1445 Isabella Keir, Gallo way—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)
1445 James Seddon, Lucken—John Clover & Co.
978 Johannes, Klockgeton—Volkart Brothers & Co.
1120 John Bungan—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 12)
1177 Lancashire, Barnett—W. Nicol & Co.
1260 Longwood, Peuge—Volkart & others.
1175 Lydia, Williams—Wallace & Co.
1303 Mahn Buleshwar, Thomas—Reanie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 23)
1248 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
1054 May queen, Pennie—Merwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 11)
989 Morris England, Pollock. (c. l. Feb. 14)
767 Moss Ross, Bonston. (c. l. Mar. 16)
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1431 Pensacola, Campbell—F. & O. Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
1227 Premchund Roychund, Scott—H. Stewart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 21)
1049 Princess Dagmar, Lewis—Reanie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 23)
1295 Queen of England, Nolan—Captain. (c. l. April 2)
1456 Queen of the North, Weaver—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Mar. 27)
79 Revenue, Morant—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 27)
1300 Richard Eyland, Cameron—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1425 Robert Seddon, Pennington—John Clover & Co.
1154 Romania,—Reanie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
1099 Saint Fauns, Fullerton—J. Clover & Co.
1095 Sarely Chimbw, Bosse—Knoop & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
1279 Siberia, Clark—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1158 Sinala, Porter—Captain. (c. l. Mar. 29)
1045 Staverton, Keats—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 22)
1376 The Picture, Gillies—Edward Bates & Co.
699 William Ritson, Brough—Nanabhoy. (c. l. Mar. 1)

FOR HAVRE.

908 City of Canton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 25)
674 Delhi, Pickering—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
446 Enders, Knight—Nanabhoy. (c. l. Mar. 15)
298 Omer Julic, Fanlier—Bomanjee Touche & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
698 Star of the North, Rowie—Grindlay Groom. (c. l. M r. 7)
825 Westborough, Davey—Captain.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

983 Krishna (s), Sampson—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Mar 15)

FOR HONGKONG.

427 Gladsteaur, Le Louhor—captain. (c. l. Mar. 23)
800 Indore (s), Green—B. F. Cama. (c. l. Mar. 27)
300 Kat Joo-Hogg, Davidson. (c. l. Mar. 11)
Nubia (s), Harcom—B. B. S. S. Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
391 Nurbudda, Nacoda—Dwarkadass Gungadass.

FOR CALCUTTA.

995 C. N., Freeman—Hajee Sordagh. (c. l. Mar. 25)
819 Omer Pasha, Krokstedt. (c. l. Mar. 29)

FOR RANGOON.

845 Eagle, Langinis—C. N. Cama. (c. l. Mar. 29)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

Sea King (s)—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 2)

FOR COLOMBO.

1387 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee. (c. l. Mar. 23)

NOT REPORTED.

926 Aden, Riley—H. M.'s Service.
446 Algerian, Mowat—C. N. Cama & Co.
784 Alert Kohomon, Hodges—H. A. C. Cadoo.
509 Bickshotching, Graham—Leggatt & Co.
1060 Benares, Joyce—Captain.
295 Bine Jackett, Lusby—Hormusjee & Jamsetjee D.
1404 Bombay, Winckler—B. B. S. S. Co.
509 Bombay Castle (s), Gammon—B. F. Cama.
330 Cannamore, Gochet—H. Bomanjee.
1281 Cod-ner, Rose.
456 Corinna (s), Turner—W. Nicol & Co.
885 Edwin Fox,—W. Nicol & Co.
549 Emma, Marquard—Captain.
689 Fattay Moonbaruck, Nacoda—H. Solaman.
244 Gallant Neil, Meffer—Leggat & Co.
410 Governor Higginson (s), Sanders—W. Nicol & Co.
859 Henry Buck, Nichols—Tudor & Co.
1176 Henry Hambley, Gardner—J. N. Ebram.
728 Hippogriffe, Bews.
858 Lauretta McPherson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
260 Minerva, Hesbagen—Volkart Brothers & Co.
491 Morning Star, Morvan—B. H. Cama.
744 Mascot Merchant, Ward—S. Lall Md.
987 Nancy, Constraux—Bomanjee Touche & Co.
994 Natmo, Robertson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
871 Northumbrian, Piggie—Captain.
598 Phettie Barry, Nacoda—H. M. Sedick.
713 Prince of the Peak, Loftus—Coupland & Co.
810 Punjaub (s), Day—H. I. S. N. Co.
498 Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. L. Hafter.
1443 Salsette (s), Parish—P. & O. Co.
1116 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
987 Shah Jehan, Rodgers.
290 Tilly (s), Platts—B. C. and R. S. N. Co.
1094 Thereza Teitgens, Stiell—Captain.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS

1854 Caustic (s), Reanidson.
1898 Delhi (s), Methven, F. and O. Co.
Orient (s), Carthew—P. & O. Co.
H. M.'s MEN-OF-WAR.
Cossack (s), Hillyer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,200 Tons, Captain THOMPSON will be despatched on or about the 15th instant.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY Established myself in Bombay as a Merchant. The business will be conducted by Mr. M. C. COHEN, who holds my General Power of Attorney. A. J. JONES.

April 3rd, 1867 20, Newington Crescent, London.

TENNENT'S BEER.—Newly arrived, and in excellent condition. Quarts Rs. 4-8 per dozen, Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. Terms—Cash. Apply to the Godown Keeper of the undersigned. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1867.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of their well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen to insure a ready sale. PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 36 per case, Crown Sherry, E. J. BRAND & Co. h 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Tour Gue rand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux do. Rs. 12 per case of 1 dozen. PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1867,

MATHEI'S ITALIAN THEATRE TROUPE

OF

THE CELEBRATED FEMALE ARTISTS.

SECOND REPRESENTATION

OF

TABLEAUX VIVOUT

OR

LIVING STATUARY

OF

GREEK & ROMAN MYTHOLOGY

WITH AN ENTIRE CHANGE.

FIRST NIGHT OF

SOLOS ON THE VIOLIN

BY

LITTLE MISS JEANNETTE MATHEI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 5; Stalls.....Rs. 3; Gallery.....Rs 2.

Tickets to be had of Mr. MATHEI, at the London Hotel, opposite to the Grant Road Theatre, and at the Theatre, on the days of Performance.

Doors open at 8 P. M., performance to commence at 9 P. M.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, MILLINERS, GLOVERS AND HABERDASHERS.

HAVING just finished TAKING STOCK we have the pleasure to intimate to our Customers and the Public that we are now offering all our Stock at greatly reduced prices, and to which we solicit favourable attention.

DRESS MATERIALS.

BEST RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES, in all Colours, the best manufactured.

PLAIN SILK DRESSES, Rs. 40 to Rs. 90.

FANCY SILK DRESSES, Rs. 26 to Rs. 75.

NEW BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

RICH LYON'S GLACES ROBES, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

WHITE SATINS FOR EVENING.

The above are fresh goods and of superior quality and the prices are certain to ensure a speedy clearance.

NEW EVENING DRESSES.

We have a large and well selected Stock of the following, which we are clearing out very cheap and well worth the attention of Purchasers.

STRIPED and CHECKED MOHAIRS.

PLAIN and FIGURED ALPACAS.

SPOTTED CHALLIES.

STRIPED LAMAS in BLACK and COLORS.

MUSLINS.

FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.

A large lot of the best French Muslins at less than half price.

GRENADINES.

A Choice Selection of the best Plain and Fancy French Grenadines from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

REPS.

PLAIN and FANCY STRIPED SILK REPS.

PLAIN and FANCY STRIPED WINSEYS.

All Wove Plaid Tartans.

PLAIN and FANCY DRESSES, all Wool Wove, for Ladies' Travelling.

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH CAMBRICS.

MERINOES.

BLACK and COLOURED FRENCH MERINOES of the best quality, the Colours warranted fast, at greatly reduced prices.

VELVETS.

BLACK and COLOURED LYON'S and SPITTALFIELD'S VELVETS for Ladies' and Childrens' Dresses.

FAMILY MOURNINGS.

Our present Stock comprises every requisite.

CRAPES, PARAMATTAS, CASHMERES, LAMAS, MERINOES, &c., &c.

MANTLES.

Our Stock of the best PARISIAN MANTLES is almost entirely sold out, and intending Purchasers would do well to make an early call.

DRAP DE FRANCE MANTLES.

PARISIAN PALETOTS.

NEW SEALSKIN CLOAKS and JACKETS.

NEW ASTRAKAN CLOAKS and JACKETS.

SHAWLS.

We are now offering our large Stock of SHAWLS, which comprises all this Season's novelties at very nearly half price to effect an entire clearance to make room for fresh arrivals :—

All Wool Wove Clan Tartan Longs.

All Wove Clan Tartan Plaids, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Best Wool All-Wove Shepherd Checks, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

Best all Wool Wove Fancy Shawls, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

REAL ALBANIANS.

BEST PAISLEY PLAIDS,—NORWICH PRINTED SHAWLS.

ALGERINE SHAWLS.

A large variety of PLAIN and FANCY ALGERINE SHAWLS of the best quality, exceedingly cheap.

NEW CLUNY ROTONDES AND SQUARES.

SPANISH PUSHER and LIMERICK LACE SHAWLS.

PETTICOATS AND SKIRTS.

An endless variety of the new CHALLIE and ALL WOOL SKIRTS and PETTICOATS.

WARM HOSIERYS.

IRISH LINENS and LAWNS, MUSLIN EMBROIDERIES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

For ROUTE to MATHERAN, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to MAHABLESHWUR, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to the COTTON DISTRICTS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to CALCUTTA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to the CAVES of AJUNTA and ELLORA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to EUROPE, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to CHINA and AUSTRALIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to ALL PARTS of INDIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the LATEST ALTERATIONS in the G. I. P. RAILWAY and B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the SAILING of the OVERLAND and COASTING STEAMERS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.

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FOR APRIL.

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TO LET.—A large BILLIARD ROOM, all complete, splendidly situated in Fort overlooking the whole of the Harbour. Address E. TONKINS, Office No. 3, Sassoon Buildings, East, Elphinstone Circle.

THE BANK OF GUZERAT (LIMITED).—The ADJOURNED FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Bank will be held at the Registered Offic in, Surat, on SATURDAY the 13th day of April instant, at half-past four o'clock P. M.

By order of the Directors,
MOTIRAM DULPUTRAM, Manager.

Surat, 1st April 1867.

MALABAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of April at 4 P. M.

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited accounts to 30th November last.
2. To declare a Dividend.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA & THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the first DIVIDEND of ten Shillings per pound will be paid at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on and after the eighth day of April current, at the rate of two Shillings per Rupee, to Local Depositors in the Bombay Branch, whose Claims have been admitted by the Official Liquidator in London. CREDITORS must attend personally, or by regularly constituted Attorney, to receive their Dividends.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators of Bombay Branch and Attorneys for W. H Holyland, Official Liquidator, under the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of RUGHOONATH WITOBA of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, who lately carried on business in his own name and formerly in partnership with ATMARAM MADHOWJEE under the Firm and style of ATMARAM MADHOWJEE & Co., Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half Yearly ACCOUNTS of the above Estate have this day been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court in accordance with clause 21 of Act No. XXVIII. of 1865.

J. A. SHEPHERD,
J. GRAY,
J. C. TEASDALE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

FOR SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 6th April on the grounds of the SUDDER ADAULUT. The following Articles being the property of the HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Frames, Pillars, Roofing, and Cast Iron Work of four Iron Bungalows, dimensions 105 by 42.

A large number of Venetian and Panel Doors with Frames The workmanship is of the best and the sizes are suitable for Bungalows.

TEAK SCANTLING MEASURING

5. 8 by 5 by 3½.
8. 6 by 3½ by 3¼—4. 6 by 4½ by 3½.

Wrought Iron girders of sizes from 12 to 15 feet in length.

A quantity of Brass fitting for Doors and Windows of the very best description.

A quantity of Miscellaneous Articles.

G. B. GLADDING.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE at his office up to Noon on SATURDAY the 6th instant, for the conveyance of Troops, Invalids, &c., the strength of which is noted in the Margin.

36 Invalids.	
78 Men in health.	
2 Discharged Men.	
14 Women.	
19 Children over 10 years.	
24 Do. under do.	
2 Insanes.	
8 Convicts.	
3 Marine and Naval Invalids.	

Officers as may be considered necessary to embark with the Troops.

2nd. The vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 16th instant.

3rd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised articles of agreement and with the understanding that standing Berths will have to be provided for the whole of the Invalids.

4th. The Troops to embark at Bombay and sail to Spithead.

5th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

6th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7th. Two-thirds of the passage-money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

8th. Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself, the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made by SAMULDASS RAGHUNATHDASS, LUCKMIDASS CULLIANJEE, PUNDLICK NARRAYEN, MANECKLALL VIZBHOOCANDASS and MUNCHARAM PETTAMBER to the Official Liquidator, on behalf of the aforesaid Corporation for payment to them of dividends DUE on the letters of allotment of the said Corporation Nos 56, 779, 1156, 1553, 887, 889, 926, 1303, 144, 1301, 136, 1489, 990, 1098, 1088, 1520, 894, 1062, 1269, 1193, 1063, 1364, 607, 477, 587, 1035, 563, 1448, 850, 626, 1090, 1584, 521, 721, 1871, 1270, 1391, 1595, 1151, 473, 726, 1400, 869, 1008, 461, and standing in the names of the following persons viz. Chuggunlal Muncharam, Abgool Humeed, Nanabhai Tricumjee, Hunsraj Ladalin, Chumlal Moteechund, Narrombhoy Pranjeevn, Vullee Goolamance, Pestonjee Burjorjee, Hubib Hoosan, Goolam Saheb Mumbdoo, Khairaz Premjee, Raghoo Shamjee, Pragjee Khengar, Raghoo Ramdass, Arthur William Reynalds, Thomas McQueen, Washington Irving, Hoosan Cassum, John Mahomed Sayen, Robinson Bonstead, Lemanmarks, Haree Narrayen, Sullay Mahomed, Shaik Esmail, Allaraki Curumsey, Dewjee Ludha, G. W. Lewis, Ludha Kurreem Somar Mohomed, Bhawoo Mahaders, Jehangeer Hormusjee, Cullianjee Nanjee, Sakulchund Jetha, Jeychund Premchund, Gumputram Tricundass, Ryman Khan, Carroona Sunker Kassowram, Amroodeen Nugadee, Dajee Bapoo Naique, Joseph Ross, Govind Luckmichund, Moolnarayen Maharaswalla, Jugonath Raghunath, Damoder Ramchunder, Mookumchund Moteechund.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims in respect of the shares abovementioned are required to make the same known in writing to the said Official Liquidator at his office in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded from receiving any dividend on the said shares.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Attorneys for Samuldass Raghunathdass and others.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1867.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867.

AMONG the many brilliant schemes to which the prosperity of Bombay in 1864 gave birth that of a great Exhibition was one of the bravest. We need not stay to refer to all that was comprised in the idea, nor is there much temptation to enlarge upon the fact that this grand scheme failed as dismally as many less pretentious. It is easy enough to prophesy when one knows, but such a prophet gains no honour in any country, and the time has fairly come when we may cease to lament the miscarriage of grand [illegible] and begin to organise others of a humbler and mo[illegible] though not less attractive, charact[illegible]

Why should the [illegible]ibition in Bombay be entirely a [illegible] The two Fine Art Exhibitions at [illegible] and Poona last year, under the patro[illegible] Bartle Frere, though on a small scale, pr[illegible] now expeditiously and satisfactorily a thing may be done when taken up with spirit, and the success of the Exhibitions at Nagpore and at Jubbulpore against many difficulties shows that determination alone is needed to ensure the result desired. This is an age of Exhibitions. Since the first of 1851 it would be difficult to count the number, great and small, that have followed, and the present year is about to show to the eight-seers of all the world one unrivalled in magnitude and completeness. And as a rule Exhibitions are exceedingly popular with all classes, exhibitors

the desire of the eye, which is with many a master passion. Of course there may be found those who despise, or take no interest in them, and who would be capable of passing through Paris in May next without caring to go a street's length out of their way to see what should be the finest sight in the world, but these are in a minority which makes them unimportant.

Why should there not be an Exhibition in Bombay next cold season? Similar in plan to those of the Central Provinces and no more pretentious, it could scarcely fail to be a great success. Bombay is richer in the necessary elements than she is quite aware of: interesting collections of her products, arts, and manufactures were sent to Nagpore and to Jubbulpore, and some of the residents of this city saw in those distant places the handiwork of their townsfolk for the first time. She has a School of Art owing its origin and extension to the liberality of native gentlemen—father and son of a well-known and respected family—which, though insufficiently and somewhat meanly lodged in temporary buildings, is more complete in its scheme than any but first class English Schools of Art, and considerably in advance of those in Calcutta and Madras. Work done in the various practical departments of this school already adorns some of Bombay's public buildings and has received well deserved prizes at the Exhibitions of the past year.

Hidden in what may with very little exaggeration be called dens and caves of the earth, are wonders of the loom, and treasures of the mine, which brought together would make a brave and goodly show. What artistic talent lies in fingers whose profession is to wield the sword or the pen was shown to a surprising degree in the smaller Exhibitions referred to, and without doubt contributions from Bombay alone would be numerous, and full of variety. The facilities afforded by railroads would make the sending of collections from the country much easier than it was to convey them to Nagpore, and yet there was no lack of them there; and the brilliant success of Mr. Crawford's Flower Show recently proved that there are not wanting among us men who can organize well, and carry out their designs with ability and good taste. For such an Exhibition as the one proposed no Company with shares liable to undue exaltation, or depreciation, and to final extinction is wanted; no extravagant outlay upon building, no lavish item of salaries for almost imaginary offices; upon such rocks as these—the scheme would again go to pieces. The desirability of the thing once granted there ought to be no great difficulty in carrying it out. Several admirable sites might be found upon the Esplanade, and for such a purpose it is not unlikely that the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee would make a gratuitous grant of ground. By that time the improvements and embellishments now in process would probably be complete, and there could be no better place desired than the central enclosure. An Exhibition of the kind suggested would be a very agreeable addition to the attractions of Bombay in the cool season. That there is a great demand for diversion cannot be doubted, or why the succession of monster tents which have for several months advertised their presence, each representing itself to be the entertainment of the age? A building containing a collection of what is comprehensively called "Fine Arts and Industrial Manufactures" would form a pleasant evening lounge which some might find preferable to listless lingering at bandstands. Season tickets neither extravagantly dear, nor unremuneratively cheap, would be certain to secure a sale which would defray the expenses. Those who are fortunate enough to possess the delightful combination of opportunity and length of purse necessary for a visit to the Paris Exhibition might on their return scoff at what, bearing the same name, had no trace of family likeness; but to the majority of our community Paris is, this season, as unattainable as though no service of steamers with reduced rate of return passage was making weekly journies across the deep waters that lie between Bombay and France, and to this majority the scheme proposed would doubtless be acceptable. Many were unable even to make the three days' journey into the wilderness to see what Nagpore and Jubbulpore could show, and to them all would be fresh. What those towns did well Bombay ought to be able to do better, and we say again is there any reason why Bombay should not have an Exhibition next cold season? We are not likely to have another Opera Company here then, and, unless difficulties and objections should arise at present unseen, or it should prove that the spirit of enterprise has been merged or extinguished in that of speculation, the Exhibition might be made the leading feature of the season.

THE *Friend of India* contradicts the rumour that Sir John Lawrence may go home at the end of the year, and says it is quite certain Sir John will not resign the Viceroyalty until he has fulfilled his five years' term in January 1869.

WE invite the attention of our readers to a very important article on "Russia and Bokhara," which we have taken from the *Saturday Review*, and publish among our English extracts this morning. The article shows that the more influential organs of the press in England are at last beginning to feel alarm at the progress of Russia in Central Asia, and to doubt the perfect wisdom of Sir John Lawrence's frontier policy. The *Reviewer* even goes so far as to recommend the occupation of Herat by the English, in order to anticipate the action of Russia.

THE *Times of India* recognizes in Mr. Dickson's argument, as to the probability of the new united Bank employing £4,000,000 of capital as profitably as the Bank of Bengal now employs £2,200,000, "an argument precisely similar to the line taken by Mr. Walter Cassels in his speech of June 1864, in moving that the capital of the Bank of Bombay should be doubled." There is this slight difference, that the Bank of Bengal proposes to double its business as well as its capital, by extending its operations to Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT, who needs no introduction to Bombay readers, writes to us from England:—"I have formed a very high idea of the Municipal Government of Bombay under Mr. Crawford since I left it. The roads of Bombay are finer—as regards the laying out—than anywhere out of Paris. They are also better kept than in any English provincial town. Bombay is bette, lighted than any town except Paris and London and no town I have been in has such water. Our dwelling-houses in Bombay are also far superior in healthiness to any here. They all appear to me to stink in this country when I enter them, and people suffer here very much from sick headaches. Gas lights in houses also are very unwholesome. All that Bombay lacks is the strong Municipal spirit which exists everywhere here, making all classes take a direct interest in public institutions. Even private enterprize excites public interest, everyone feeling that his neighbour's good is the public good also.

"But on the whole I am greatly disgusted with England as I find it out of London. The peasants are frightfully ignorant and debased, at least in the South West of England where I have been staying, whilst the respectable classes are horribly given over to their peculiar religion. Tracts are stuck about everywhere just like horses' shoes, and in waiting-rooms and railway carriages half the people are reading sensation pseudo-religious works like Dr. Cumming's last essay on the great day of His tribulation. One old lady the other day, after eyeing me for a long time, and fancying I suppose that I looked like it, asked me if I knew anything of *The Saint's Delight*; so I said quietly that I was a stranger from Bombay, where we were all atheists and profligates—being as much as to say I didn't know anything of *The Saint's Delight*, and hoped to be excused for not. I daresay in London among intellectual men—if one had the means and ways of living among them—life might be very pleasent in England, but in the country it is very dull, unless you can afford, and with the means have the taste, to shoot and hunt and race. I know at least that I shall come back to Bombay with great zest, and only

degrees less. But after all it is not the temperature of Bombay that is so much against it as its distance. The temperature is very little more than that of Alexandria and in summer that of Marseilles—but it is a wearisome distance from Suez, and the great desiderata to insist on to make Bombay more tolerable are improved steam and telegraphic communication. Alexandria is exactly half way between Bombay and England; and, if only the steamers on the Bombay side were as good as those in the Mediterranean, considerable time might be saved. Much time also might be saved in Egypt; and, if the coaling were all done at Suez, at least ten hours might be gained between starting from Bombay and letting the anchor go at Suez, and *vice versa*. The steamers now coal at Aden on the voyage, and so there is all the loss of time to enter, coal at, and leave Aden. If they coaled at Suez, they could pass Aden without delay. The Canal will now make coal cheapor to Suez than hitherto to Aden. Aden could have a separate mail line of its own, or might be given up altogether. It is useless politically. It has no command of the Red Sea. The key of the Red Sea is Suez. Aden, too, could not be defended against a sea attack. All its fortifications are useless; one good battery near Steamer Point, and a floating battery, being what it needs. But Malta is the greater delusion. In both cases our real defence is in the command of the high seas.

"I think we shall have trouble early in the autumn. My reason is that at the Porte St. Martin Theatre the piece I saw was full of hits at Napoleon III about the needle gun and the Rhine:

LONDON, 20TH MARCH.

Telegraphic advices of yesterday's date from New York state that Irish ryots had taken place in that city.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed with a downward tendency. Fair Dhollera 11¼d.

At the biddings to-day the Government minimum was 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11¼d. on Calcutta and Madras received 54 per cent. and on Bombay at 1s. 11d. 11 per cent.

LONDON, 21ST MARCH.

At a meeting of the Liberal members of the House of Commons it was decided to allow the second reading of the Reform Bill, provided that plurality of voting was abandoned, and that householders who compounded for this rate should be entitled to vote.

LONDON, 22ND MARCH.

Advices from Washington state that Congress has instructed the Foreign Committee to enquire why the *Alabama* claims have remained unpaid, and if necessary to take means to secure payment.

The German Parliament has voted for Article IV. in the Constitution with amendment extending competence to the Liberal Legislation (?)

Bohemia has elected her former Deputies.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened dull. Fair Dhollera 11⅜d.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT:—

Total sales of the week	...	67,500	Bales.
„ „ Surats	...	26,000	„
„ Import of week	...	24,000	„
„ „ Surats	...	6,500	„
„ Stock	...	4,65,000	„
„ „ Surats	...	96,375	„

The Bombay Mail of March 1st was delivered in London to-day.

The Italian Parliament has been opened. The King's speech dwells solely on Financial Legislation questions.

At the birthday reception, the King of Prussia expressed most friendly assurances to the French Ambassador.

LONDON, 25TH MARCH.

The steamer *Great Victoria* leaves in May as a pioneer to the projected new line of steamers to run to Bombay via the Cape.

The transport *Calcutta* has arrived.

Advices from America by telegraph state that Congress has passed a supplemental Reconstructional Bill over the President's veto.

BOMBAY.

THE sum received by the acting Chief Magistrate during the last month for the Fort Police Court poor-box amounted to Rs. 440.

THE British Ship *Andaman* was hauled into the Government dock yesterday, and Breman barque *Johannes* was hauled out.

Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald are the only passengers who arrived yesterday per B. and B. S. S. Co's S. S. *Gunga*, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, from Aden and Suez.

THE following passengers will proceed this day by the steamer *Sea King*, A. Elmslie, master, to Zanzibar:—Lieutenants T. E. Miller; and Acting Pay Master C. C. Edwards.

WE learn that Mr. S. Mansfield, the Commissioner of the Province, will return to Kurrachee to-morrow, in order to make preparations for moving to Bombay by the steamer of the 10th proximo.—*Our Paper, March 29.*

WE hear that Mr. Dhackjee Cassinath, of the firm of Messrs. R. K. Gillan & Co., proceeds to England by the mail steamer of the 14th instant, to open a firm there on behalf of some native merchants.

NATHOO ASSARAM, a sweetmeat seller, was on Tuesday fined by the acting Chief Magistrate in the sum of rupees fifty, for having in his possession without any satisfactory excuse a false measure, he being a retail dealer.

WE understand that all the remaining Government offices located in the pendalls, on the Esplanade, will shortly be removed to the Town Barracks, and the pendalls will either be sold or converted into dwelling houses for regimental sepoys.

MR. J. F. B. TINLING, B. A., who proposes to leave India to-morrow, will this evening, at eight o'clock, deliver an address in the Town Hall, which both Europeans and natives are invited to attend. The subject of the address will be "The Unknown God."

A MAHOMEDAN named Alloo Dossa, was charged on Tuesday before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for seriously assaulting two men, who are now lying in the Jamsetjee Hospital in a precarious state. The prisoner was remanded to Jail till Tuesday next.

MR. HEARN, Crown Solicitor, appeared on Tuesday before the acting Senior Magistrate, on behalf of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, and obtained a summons against the Bombay Merchant Insurance Company, for not complying with the Joint Stock Companies Act (ACT X. of 1866).

THE REV. William Brown Keer will deliver a lecture in the Town Hall on Tuesday next the 9th instant at 8 o'clock P. M. in connection with the Mechanics' Institution. Subject: "Paris past and present." The session will close with a lecture from Mr. Edward Chapple on "The influence which the inventive genius of man has exercised on the civilization of the world."

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor, at the Esplanade this evening:—

March.....Services of Delhi.....		Burzinsky.
Overture	"Tuble"	Sommerate.
Selection (Op.)"	Lurline".....	Wallace.
Valse.....	"Friedeus Palmen"	Bela.
Selection (Op.)"	L'Etoille du Nood"	Meyerbeer.
Quadrille	"Friekugeln"	Voss.
Galop	"Antelope"	Tinney.

SITARAM Govind, Sub-Postmaster, was yesterday committed by the acting Senior Magistrate to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for that he being employed as Sub-Postmaster at the Mombadevee Branch Post-office, fraudulently appropriated a letter containing one forged note for Rs. 1,000 and one receipt for Rs.700, belonging to the firm of Balajee Sudasew, on the 25th March last. Mr. Hearn, Crown solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Thacker for the defence.

It has been suggested that a memorial stone should be placed over the remains of the late Norman Oliver, in the Colaba Cemetery. Any friends who are willing to aid in this mark of esteem and respect for one who was for many years so well known in Bombay, are requested to pay their subscriptions to Rev. W. Maule, Chaplain of Colaba. The following subscriptions have been made:—

R. B. Barton, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate Rs.		100
Dr. Knapp.....	„	100
A Friend	„	50
Mr. E. Hingley	„	25

COCHIN and Travancore are generally cited as examples to all other Feudatory States of good administration. Yet there are few in which caste is so tyrannical and the Brahmins are so powerful. The riots in Travancore about the shoulder cloth in 1859 are not yet forgotten. And now in Cochin the Courts have reverted to the old practice of excluding low caste suitors from their precincts, that the higher castes may not be offended. The Cochin paper tells us that if a low caste man have a wrong to complain of, he is obliged to stand far away from the seat of the judge; and so to make his complaint. It very often happens that even the judge is not within hearing of the complainant, and that his deposition is recorded by one of the writers.—*Friend of India.*

WE commend the following to the Great Indian Railway Companies. The laying of a third rail on the Canada Great Western Railway has just completed a route of uniform gauge between Chicago, New York and Boston. In the train was a hotel car with a little kitchen. At each seat tables can at once be put up, and on the passenger touching a bell cord a servant promptly responds with a bill of fare from which the traveller selects such edibles as best suit him, and is presently enjoying all the comforts of an admirably cooked and served meal while going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. As soon as the Chord Line is complete on the East India railway and Bombay is linked with Calcutta and Madras, there must be express trains in which something of this kind will be required. At present the Railway officials reserve for their own use very comfortable compartments with bathrooms and a cistern of fresh water.

ON Saturday, 23rd February, the ship *Miletus*, Captain Davis, which left Liverpool some days previously for Bombay, put back to the Mersey in a very disabled condition, having been in collision with the Spanish vessel *Magallenes*, also bound from Liverpool to Havannah. It appears that about four o'clock on Friday morning, when close to the Blackwater Bank, both vessels came into collision, and the *Miletus* was almost cut down to the water's edge. Her bulwarks were smashed in, of course; her mizenmast carried away, and other damage effected. Whilst the *Miletus*, and the *Magallenes* were in contact, three of the crew of the former vessel jumped on board the Spaniard, and were on the following Saturday landed at Holyhead, the *Magallenes* having succeeded in reaching the harbour, where her damage will be repaired.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, concerning the cause of the death of Hajee Ahmed, captain of the steam ship *Nagotua*. The facts connected with his death have been already published. On the morning of the 20th ult., he visited his brother, the captain of the steam ship *Oorun*, and drank some tea, prepared by the cook; got unwell; went on board his own vessel, and was afterwards taken to the Jamsetjee hospital, where he died. The jury upon the evidence, came to the conclusion that the deceased, Hajee Ahmed, died from the effects of poisoning by arsenic, that this arsenic was mixed by one Kallia Khan, at the instigation of one Sheik Dawood, with the water which was being boiled for the purpose of making tea, which the deceased afterwards drank; and that, therefore, Kallia Khan was in their opinion, guilty of the crime of culpable homicide amounting to murder, and further that Sheik Dawood was guilty of abetment of murder.

IN the Small Cause Court yesterday, the case of the Asiatic Banking Corporation *vs.* Chuggon Baichurdass came on for hearing before Moroba Canoba, Esq., Fourth Judge. Mr. W. H. Crawford appeared for the Bank. It was an action to recover Rs. 100, being the amount of a call of Rs. 50 a share on two new shares of that Corporation, and Rs. 9-12-3 for interest at 9 per cent. from the 21st December 1865 to January 31,1867. There was no defence, and judgment was given for the amount sued for. An *ex parte* case of the Asiatic Banking Company *vs.* Dewchund, Tulloochund for Rs. 74-6-7 for another call and interest was then heard and judgment given for the Bank. There were fourteen other cases in which the same Bank appeared as plaintiffs, but as the summonses had not been served, they were not heard; but as it appeared that in many cases evasive answers had been given to the bailiffs who tried to serve the summonses, His Honor decided that the delivery at the defendants' houses would be deemed sufficient.

THE B. & B. S. S. Company's steamer *Krishna*, Captain Coburn, proceeds to Suez to-morrow. She takes the following passengers:—

For Suez.

General and Mrs. Cherry,	Mr.	Burns,
Major and Mrs. Doran and six children,	„	Kirkpatrick,
Dr. and Mrs. Aitchison,	„	Russell,
Mr. and Mrs. Ryan and three children,	„	Howard,
	„	Vaz,
	„	Bynon,
Major and Mrs. Walters and two children,	„	Wilson,
	„	Millard,
Miss Hogge,	„	Gillespie,
Mrs. Ware,	„	Ibralve,
„ Bethwick,	„	McLaghlan.
Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. Webster,	„	Edgar,
	„	Ferguson,
Lieut. and Mrs. Freeman,	„	Howell,
Mrs. Kempt,	„	Fergus,
„ Dolitzscher and child,	„	Howard,
Mr. Jones,	„	De Costa,
„ Irvine,	„	Tinling,
Major Sauley,	„	Minchin,
Mr. Darey,	Lieut.	Richards,
„ Rayuand,	A gentleman.	
„ Blair,		

For Trieste.

Col. and Mrs. Bishop and two children,	Mr. Span.

MR. V. L. DE SILVA, Editor of the *O Patriota* newspaper, on Tuesday appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, to answer to a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. George Gonsalvez. Mr. Chapple conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Hurrell appeared for the defence. Mr. Chapple in support of his case read several articles and letters from the *O Patriota* and the *Anglo-Portuguese*, from which it appeared that there was a good deal of scurrility on both sides.

His Worship thought that it was a quarrel arising out of a Parish election. Mr. De Silva was a very respectable man, and he had known him for a long time. It was a pity to see these respectable people fighting this way. His Worship considered there ought to be mutual and simultaneous retractions of all angry feelings.

The respective solicitors of the parties concurred with His Worship's suggestions, Mr. Chapple drew out the following retractation which was read in the Court:—

"I V. L. de Silva hereby withdraw every offensive expression which has been published in my paper *O Patriota* towards Mr. George Gonsalvez, and I regret that I became so.

"And I George Gonsalvez do in consideration of the above withdraw all the offensive expressions I have used towards Mr. V. L. De Silva, and I regret that I used them."

The parties then left the Court.

THE perpetrators of the great robbery of bullion, belonging to Baron Rothschild, from the Waterloo steamer, in the river Thames, still remain at large. A reward of £100 has been offered by the General Steam Navigation Company, with an addition of 10 per cent. on the value of any portion of the bullion recovered. The quantity of silver stolen was 10,080 ounces, valued at £2520. Each bar weighed nearly 84lb., and bore Baron Rothschild's stamp, and were numbered. The cases were marked R. 53 and R. 62, and not as previously reported.—*Home News.*

THE ship *Glenlee* nearly 1000 tons burden, Captain Stephens, belonging to Glasgow, from Madras, laden with a cargo of cotton, sugar, and hides, to the value of £150,000, for London, was abandoned on the 4th of February in lat. 33. N., long. 16 W., under circumstances that have excited much astonishment among the underwriters at Lloyd's and Liverpool, where it appears she was fully insured. The *Glenlee* lost her rudder in a gale of wind on the 18th of January, and the officers and crew abandoned her, as they reported, in a leaky state on the 4th of February, and were picked up in their boats by the *Salvadore*, which landed them at Terceira. Twenty days afterwards the *Glenlee* was come up with by the *Cordova* steamer, Captain Batty, from River Plate, for Liverpool, who reports as follows:—Feb. 24, in lat. 40 N., long. 15 W., fell in with and boarded the ship *Glenlee*, of Glasgow, abandoned, cotton-laden, and by a steward's book found, was from Cocanada and Madras. She had not been long abandoned, but had evidently been boarded before, as everything movable had been taken away—provisions, cabin furniture, crockery, sails, and all running gear. A few old sails were on deck. Her rudder was gone, and there was no spar, or anything on board that could be converted into a temporary rudder; her sails were hanging in ribbons, with the exception of the foretopsail, a patent reefing one; that was all right, the yard on the cap. There was nothing else apparently the matter with her, as there were only 19 inches of water in the hold. There was a tin case that had been broken open.—In it were the following articles, which have been brought on board this ship—viz., one sextant broken in case, one revolver in case, and a few books, name in which was "Captain Hiatt, ship *Gloucester* and *St. Hilda*, of London." Marks on cotton bales, SY. R. and Co., S.N.I.C., N.W., V.R.—*Id.*

SUICIDE.

A CLERK in the British India Company's steamer *Comorin*, committed suicide during Tuesday night or Wedueshay morning under very unaccountable circumstances. The young man, whose age was 24, went under the fictitious name of Jones but he was in reality a German and we believe his real name was Michael Gaspar Jung. He has been, since he went into the Company's employment, a well behaved person, and it is supposed that he was led to commit the act which deprived him of life in consequence of some news received from home. On Tuesday afternoon he obtained leave from the chief officer to go on shore, and in the course of the afternoon or evening he wrote the chief officer a note stating that he intended to destroy himself and giving him some instructions about his tomb. The chief officer communicated the purport of the letter, which was well and carefully written, to the police, and search was made for him on Tuesday evening but without success. Yesterday morning he was discovered dead in bed in one of the rooms of the English Hotel where he had gone the evening before about ten o'clock and taken a bedroom for that night. He seems to have been perfectly sober, and all his clothes were neatly laid about the room. He had discharged a pistol which he had held with both hands, into his forehead and when he was found he was still grasping it as when he fired. No one in the hotel heard the sound of the shot, a somewhat extraordinary circumstance. He was interred yesterday afternoon.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of the deceased yesterday when a verdict was recorded "that the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself."

A CASE OF DELIBERATE PERJURY.

ON Monday last Mr. Justice Westropp was engaged till a very late hour in delivering his Judgment on a motion in the suit of Hormasjee Shapurji vs. Nowroji Coorlawalla. It appears that an order was made by his Lordship in Chambers on the 22nd December last desiring the defendant to produce and deposit at the office of his attornies, Messrs. Leathes, certain books and documents, including a Guzerathi register book and several receipts passed by the plaintiff to the defendant, on various dates, more fully described in a list annexed to the plaintiff's affidavit, sworn on the 18th December last. These receipts and the Guzerathi register book of trips performed by boats (for carrying sand) were not produced, although the English registers were produced but these the plaintiff alleged have been tampered with—the figure 1 denoting a trip performed having been converted into X indicating the contrary. This could not be so readily done with the Guzerathi register book and hence its disappearance. Repeated applications were made by the plaintiff's attornies Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile requesting Messrs. Leathes to advise their client to produce the documents in question, but no satisfactory answer was received, so the plaintiff applied for an attachment on the 1st February and got a *rule nisi*. After some unavoidable delays, the motion was heard by Mr. Justice Westropp on the 12th March; Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Mayhew for the defendant. During the argument it appeared that several statements in the last affidavit of the defendant directly contradicted those in his first affidavit, and the witnesses who swore on his behalf and who were all his relatives or clerks, flatly contradicted one another and the defendant. Owing to the lateness of the hour the judgment was reserved which his Lordship after examining some witnesses delivered at about 7 P. M. on Monday last.

In giving his judgment his Lordship said that the attachment must go. This was a case of flat contradiction and one side or the other was guilty of gross and deliberate perjury, and it was his unpleasant duty to pronounce that the defendant had been lying most grossly throughout. He (Mr. Justice Westropp) had hoped when he made the order on the 22nd December last by compelling the defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs to teach him a lesson, but the subsequent conduct of the defendant showed that it produced no impression on his mind. It was, his Lordship went on to say, a piece of extreme audacity on the part of the defendant to deny the existence of the Guzerathi register book which was produced on several occasions before the last order and which has been mentioned over and over again in the plaintiff's affidavit of the 18th December. The defendant and his witnesses, especially one Cursetji Pestanji, a clerk to Messrs. Leathes, whom his Lordship denominated an "affidavit-clerk" were telling a most improbable and false story, whereas the statements of the plaintiff and his witnesses were consistent, and such as should be expected of a man of the plaintiff's respectability. There was not the slightest doubt on the mind of his Lordship as to the existence of the documents in question which the defendant was desired to deposit in the office of the Prothonotary of this Court within two days, and in default it was ordered that an attachment for imprisonment should issue against the defendant forthwith who was also ordered to pay the costs of the plaintiff.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT BY MR. RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF AGAINST MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

THIS case was fixed to come on yesterday forenoon in the Fort Police Court at eleven o'clock before R. B. Barton, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate. It was delayed till "after luncheon" at the request of the counsel for Mr. Premchund Roychund. The Court was crowded all day to suffocation, and it was almost impossible to edge one's way throughout the dense throng.

At two o'clock when it was supposed the case was to come on, Mr. E. I. Howard, Barrister, accompanied by Mr. Premchund appeared in Court. No one appeared at that time for the prosecutor.

The Court waited for a considerable time for the prosecutor, his counsel or solicitor, but as they did not appear the Magistrate ordered the case to be called which was done.

Mr. Howard said that an apology was being arranged between the parties.

After a delay of a quarter of an hour, Mr. Barton caused the case to be called a second time.

The case was called accordingly.

Mr. Howard said it seemed there was a prospect of the case being settled. An apology was to be made to the accused person.

After waiting ten minutes more,

Mr. Howard said he ought to state that there is a negotiation going on, indeed a negotiation, I understand, is completed between the plaintiff and defendant in this case. The plaintiff has sent a draft apology which he is willing to sign, but Mr. Premchund Roychund is unwilling to accept it in the form in which it was given to him and I altered it. It has been sent back by the agent of the plaintiff to him to be signed. I know not where he is. I presume he is somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Court. He is not at present in the Court. We do not wish to do anything of a hasty kind as an amicable arrangement is about to be come to. But it will be for you to consider whether the charge should not be struck out, if it does not choose to make the apology in person. The terms of the apology are these; the plaintiff admits there was no assault committed upon him by Premchund, and apologises for the assault committed by himself on Mr. Premchund, Mr. Premchund undertaking not to bring any complaint against him for the assault actually committed.

Mr. Barton—Perhaps Mr. McCulloch, who is to appear for the prosecutor, will be here just now. But I may say for myself that if you were to pick out of the millions of India a man unlikely to commit an assault that man will be Mr. Premchund Roychund.

Mr. Howard—That is my view of the case.

Mr. Barton—That is mine after fifteen years experience.

Mr. Howard—It seems to me one of the most impudent things I have ever heard of.

Mr. Barton—Perhaps we had better wait, Mr. Howard.

Mr. Manisty, Solicitor for the plaintiff here entered and said he thought the case had been fixed for half-past two o'clock.

Mr. Barton—I am afraid I caused that mistake. A gentleman wrote to fix the time for the case after luncheon and I wrote that the case would be taken at two o'clock sharp. I can very easily understand the mistake.

Mr. Howard—I am afraid I was the cause of the mistake as I was the person who wrote you. I have the apology prepared by his brother which I may read.

Mr. Barton said that the letter ought not to be read.

Mr. Manisty said that the crowd was so great that Mr. McCulloch would have some difficulty in getting in.

Mr. Barton—I have waited from eleven o'clock.

Mr. Manisty—Pardon me—your worship. The delay has been all on the side of the defence. Mr. Howard wanted the case to be taken at two o'clock. I saw Mr. McCulloch a few minutes ago and he was just coming to the court.

After a further delay Mr. McCulloch made his appearance in court but the density of the throng prevented him from getting into the place set aside for the solicitors and the bar by the orthodox entrance and he had to scramble over the railings which separated it from the bench.

Mr. Barton—Now call the case.

Mr. McCulloch craved a minute or two's delay to arrange with Mr. Howard the terms of an apology.

After some consultation between the counsel for the parties

Mr. Barton said—Now Mr. Howard or Mr. McCulloch. Have you anything to propose?

Mr. Howard—We have settled the apology, and have sent for the plaintiff to sign; he is keeping out of the way somehow or other.

Mr. McCulloch—He can't get in.

After a further delay of ten minutes,

Mr. Howard said—I do not know where this man has concealed himself, it is very improper.

Mr. Barton to Mr. McCulloch—Why is your client not in court?

Mr. McCulloch—He has been sent for, I suppose he will be here directly.

Mr. Manisty—He was afraid with such an enormous crowd that he would be assaulted, I have sent for him.

Mr. Howard—With our knowledge of human character it does not seem very likely.

After a farther delay and at 25 minutes past three, an hour and a half after the hour fixed for the case coming on, Mr. Rustomjee Cursetjee Shroff appeared in court and signed the letter of apology

Mr. McCulloch then said—May it please your worship, I am happy to say that as is usually the case in these unpleasant encounters the whole of this matter arose in a very unfortunate misunderstanding on the part of my client as to what he thought was the motive of Mr. Premchund Roychund in certain transactions between them. That false impression, unfortunately, made him in a moment of irritation commit an assault on Mr. Roychund which, now that he is aware that he had no cause for it, and that he was mistaken in supposing he had any cause for it, he regrets and apologises for. The apology has been well advised, I venture to say, by my learned friend under the circumstances to fairly and kindly accept an apology which has been agreed upon between the parties, as a correct termination of these proceedings. I am sure the friends of both parties—their real friends, I do not say their public supporters who may wish to see sport, but the real friends of both parties will be glad that a sensible and proper termination has been brought about in this matter.

Mr. Howard.—The apology I shall now read to your worship.

TO PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, ESQ.

SIR,—Being assured that I was mistaken that you were guilty of intentional discourtesy towards me, I beg to express my sincere regret and to offer you an ample apology for the violence into which I was betrayed on Friday last. Further I beg to withdraw without reserve, and to apologise for having made, a charge of assault against you.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

I may state that as my learned friend Mr. McCulloch has said on behalf of his client that his client was under the impression that certain words used by Mr. Premchund Roychund in Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Cos. office contained an intentional discourtesy which related to him, Mr. Premchund desires me to say that he was perfectly unaware that there was any thing said of which the prosecutor could complain.

Mr. Barton—I think the greatest discourtesy that has been shown here has been shown to this court. In a calm and deliberate moment on the 29th of March the complainant who is now helping his own assertion upon oath to me, has now come forward and written what, if it be true, shews that he must have told me a deliberate lie. The prosecutor told me that he had been assaulted by Mr. Premchund Roychund, and when I saw the name of Mr. Premchund Roychund connected with that assault, I thought him the most unlikely man in the world to have been guilty of that offence. The insult which has been put upon this court by bringing a false charge is such as, if I thought proper, I could ask the Government Solicitor to prosecute him for under the 182nd section of the Penal Code, which imposes a penalty of six months imprisonment and a fine of 1000 rupees on any person who shall give wrongful or false information to a public officer calculated to injure any one. But as this case has been amicably arranged between the parties, I shall not further interfere. It is very often remarked by the Judge of the High Court as well as by the Magistrates that the instant some petty injury is indicted a party rushes off to the Police Office and makes his complaint, and charges are brought which have no foundation in truth. I dismiss this complaint, and I say for Mr. Premchund Roychund that there is not the slightest truth in the accusation brought against him. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. Howard—With costs?

Mr. Barton—Yes.

This terminated the proceedings.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSED TERMS OF COMPROMISE.

A MEETING of the contributories and others interested in the liquidation of the Eastern Financial Association—called by the official liquidator,—was held on Tuesday afternoon to consider a proposition for a compromise between the creditors and contributories and to appoint, a committee to confer with them and settle finally the terms of the arrangement. Mr. Rowland Hamilton, one of the official liquidators of the Company was called to the chair.

The Chairman said that the liquidators had been for some time past endeavouring to arrange for some compromise which would both be for the advantage of the contributories and do justice to the creditors of the association. As all the gentlemen here were aware, affairs in Bombay had been continually going from bad to worse, and the liquidators had not been for a long time able to find any scheme with sufficient strength in it to make any proposal regarding it. But at last some gentlemen who are largely interested in the Association have come forward with proposals of so definite and solid a nature that favourable terms of compromise have been acceded to by some of the large creditors, and probably arrangements will be made on the whole, by which a very large portion of the liability may be taken off the shoulders of the shareholders, by those who are able to meet such engagements. It would be impossible to discuss the affairs of the liquidation in a general meeting. There are a portion of the accounts (pointing to an immense pile of papers that lay upon the table) which, he might assure them on his own behalf and those of the other liquidators, had received their constant and unvarying attention. The liquidators would be extremely happy to give every possible explanation and every possible information to any committee and any gentleman who might wish to acquaint themselves with the affairs of the liquidation. The more practical business for which this meeting had been called was that a committee should be appointed to be a means of communication between the liquidators and shareholders and others as to the terms in which a compromise should be carried out. Mr. Remington would be able to explain to the meeting the exact terms of the proposed compromise.

Mr. Rimington believed that Mr. Crawford as representing the liquidators would tell the meeting, or at any rate would confirm what he himself was going to say. The liabilities of this Company were at least 42 lacs of rupees, while the assets which were at present available were about 3½ or 4 lacs of rupees, perhaps not so much as the last named sum. The whole of the assets including those claims which the Company had upon other Companies and private individuals might altogether realise six lacs of rupees—he valued them at no higher sum than that—they might realise more than that, but the only reliable estimate that could be formed would be about six lacs of rupees. It had been considered possible that they might realise eight lacs, but that was not very probable. But to realise the full value would require time, and not only time but legal proceedings would be necessary to enforce the claims of the Company against those persons who were liable to it. Now the contributories of this Company, those persons who were on the register and in fact those persons who had been put upon the list by the liquidators, unless they could shew the court that they ought to be removed by the operation of some particular law or some particular equity would be liable for some Rs. 300 per share. Of course it was very likely that the result would be that those who could pay would have to pay, and those who could not pay would have to avail their liability. It had been considered very desireable, both in the interest of the creditors and in the interest of the contributories that some arrangement should be made which should be for the benefit of all parties. This matter had received very considerable attention at his (Mr. Rimington's) hands and also at the hands of those representing the parties interested. He had considered not only the position of the contributories but also that of some of the largest creditors of this Company. An offer had been made now to settle all claims against the Company and that offer was simply this—to pay four annas in the rupee which would amount to 10½ lacs of rupees, in ready cash, and a balance of two annas in the rupee in the course of a year. To descend to some farther particulars, so far as the creditors were concerned it was provided that they should receive the other two annas when assets had been collected sufficient to pay them, so that if the assets both from the call which it was proposed to make upon the contributories and the assets themselves should exceed that sum all the sums received over and above the amount would be paid to the creditors in discharge of their debts. Now the sum required to pay six annas in the rupee was 16 lacs of rupees, whereas, as they had just heard, the assets of the company was hardly estimated at more than six lacs and that *in futuro*. The only sum realisable now was 3½ lacs; therefore payment even of four annas in the rupee would involve an outlay of four annas in the rupee in hard cash. That would be about 10½ lacs, and the remaining 5½ lacs would require to be provided by those who gave the guarantee. The meeting was aware that as to the majority of the directors of this Association, the position was a very unfavourable one at this moment. The directors themselves might think that this Company like all other financial companies in Bombay was managed with very great imprudence, but the shareholders must remember that they committed themselves to a Company whose course of operation, as distinctly laid down in the memorandum, was to invest its funds in shares as well as the shares of other companies, and that that business was of a most hazardous character. He merely mentioned this for the reason that it might be supposed by some of the contributories of this Company and other companies in Bombay that they evaded their liabilities because the directors had not managed their affairs in a proper manner. They clearly could not do so. It was only necessary to mention the case of Overend, Gurney and Company which was as strong a case as could possibly be got to show the fallacy of such a notion. Therefore it was quite clear that unless a compromise were made the contributories must take some burden upon themselves. It was the intention of those persons who had come forward to help this Company that the arrangement of the debts of the Company should fall as lightly as possible on the shoulders of the contributories. It is necessary, however, that in providing so large a compromise fund as that mentioned, that no misconduct committed had been discovered in the hands of the sepoy by a clerk of Mr. Khunderao, the solicitor, who interested himself in his behalf and had been conveyed into the Court by the police and ultimately before Mr. Orr, the Prothonotary. In his way through the Court, Mr. Hastings had laid his hand upon him or pulled him by the sleeve to indicate to him that he was to follow him out of one of the divisions of the Court—and this Mr. Barton held to be an assault. Mr. Hastings said that the case was urged on by Mr. Khunderao's clerk who had some ill feeling towards him. Mr. Barton advised Mr. Hastings to apologize for the assault, and Mr. Hastings said that as His Worship held that his laying his hand on the man or pulling him by the sleeve was an assault he would certainly offer the apology suggested. Dr. Dallas who represented the prosecutor said this was quite satisfactory and the case thus terminated.

nothing except this, that they mutually agreed to place themselves in the hands of certain men in whose hands they thought their interests would be safe. That could be done as well now as a month hence. They would certainly know nothing more a month hence than they knew now. There was an additional reason. There were several large creditors among whom was the Asiatic Bank the liquidator in which was going home by the mail of the 14th. He had the power to compromise, and if the contributories and other creditors did not compromise now before he went they would not be able to make any compromise at all afterwards as there would be nobody in Bombay having power to compromise for the Bank. It was easy besides, taking the opinion of counsel but that was not final; nothing but a judgment of the court would decide the matter.

Mr. Rimington endorsed what Mr. Crawford had said. He believed the matter had come to a point which did not admit of any further delay, and so far as the court was concerned the questions at issue were very serious indeed. If the court decided that the contributories were liable for the 42 lacs of debts, no farther compromise would be possible. If on the other hand the contributories were not liable the creditors would not be paid. He quite agreed with Mr. Crawford that nothing but a legal decision would determine the result.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee said he had been requested by some of the shareholders to ask if any compromise would bar their claims against the directors.

Mr. Crawford said it would be a release to everybody. It was not for him to criticise the management of the Company. It may have been good, bad, or indifferent, but he must say that those who were responsible for this mismanagement were not able to pay one farthing, and those who are able are responsible in a very minor degree which would not induce the court to give any damages.

Mr. Eduljee said he had put the question irrespective of the consideration whether they were able to pay or not.

Mr. Crawford said they need not mistify about names. All present were probably aware that the person who had to put his hand in his pocket and find the large amount of cash required was Mr. Kessowjee Naik; he was the only responsible director of the Company. There was no doubt about it. He was not concerned for Mr. Kessowjee Naik in any way. Mr. Kessowjee Naik was not his (Mr. Crawford's) client, but he did not think that, let any shareholders do what they pleased they could bring any case against him which would make him responsible in cash. As for the other directors, Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff and Mr. Allaain Hubbibhoy they might take care of themselves.

Mr. Eduljee.—It is as well that this matter should be quite clearly understood.

Mr Dunlop thought this question might be discussed in committee, if Mr. Pestonjee would nominate a committee.

Mr. Pestonjee:—I am afraid if an adjournment is not given an unfavourable answer to the present proposal will come out. There can be no harm in postponing the matter for a week.

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Lawrence has not made up his mind that a compromise is proper, and if the meeting were adjourned for a week the chief creditor would not be present and could not be represented.

Mr. Rimington (to Mr. Pestonjee). The clients you represent will have an opportunity of communicating with the committee. The committee will not bind them to any arrangement. If nothing is done to-day the question will go into court and that would be very disastrous to the contributories.

The Chairman said that as a liquidator he should not have been in the position of presiding at this meeting if he were not convinced that it was the best that could be done for the creditors and contributories. As to the question of the liability of the Directors that had been a question that could not altogether realise not be evaded by the liquidators. It had had the constant and earnest attention of the liquidators, and they had taken legal opinion regarding it. Nevertheless the nature of it was so exceedingly uncertain, in fact, so unlike to anything like liability on the part of the gentleman who had now come forward to help so much in this compromise, that he (the Chairman) had no hesitation in recommending that the committee should be appointed for entering into a negotiation for the settlement of the affairs of the Association.

After some consultation it was agreed on the motion of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw that the meeting should be adjourned till Saturday next at five o'clock to allow the contributories time to consider the proposal.

The meeting was adjourned accordingly.

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND APRIL.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

DEFAMATION.—Sorabjee Rustomjee Mistry, was charged at the instance of Eduljee Cowasjee, Head Assistant in the Government Telegraph Department, with the above offence.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Macfarlane the defence.

Mr. Pestonjee in opening the case on behalf of the prosecution, stated that his client Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee was a most respectable man, and was employed as head assistant in the Electric Telegraph Department. On or about the 22nd March last the defendant wrote a letter and dispatched it through the Post Office to Superintendent of the department, and in which he, the defendant charged the prosecutor with receiving a bribe and for sharing the profits for writing messages. The letter in question bore the signature of Cursondass Premjee & Co., and was attested by one Jugmohum Damodhur. Mr. Pestonjee said that there is no such firm as Cursondass Premjee & Co., in Bombay, and Jugmohun Damodhur, who was in Court, would prove that he never attested the document before the Court and that it was written by the defendant.

His Worship asked Mr. Pestonjee how he would prove that it was written by the defendant.

Mr. Pestonjee stated that he would put in some telegraphic messages alleged to have been written by the defendant, and on comparison it would appear that the document was in the handwriting of the defendant.

His Worship said that he looked upon an anonymous letter-writer as a dastardly coward, and none would stoop to such an expedient but a man devoid of all principle and honour. Such documents were coming in dozens and addressed to him in this Court villifying almost the best characters in the Island. His Worship had made it a rule to consign all such productions to the waste paper basket immediately after receiving them.

Mr. Pestonjee said he quite concurred with His Worship's views, and therefore withdrew the charge.—Charge withdrawn.

BRIZVULUBDASS JUGGEEVANDASS, a Hindoo, summoned Mr. James Hastings, keeper of the High Court, for assault alleged to be committed on the 21st ult. Mr. Hastings who had summoned Khunderao to suppress the commission of nuisances by natives, in the compound of the High Court, and who had posted the walls at 13 different places with notices warning people under pain of prosecution not to commit nuisances there, caused a sepoy to take Juggeevandass whom he saw a distance of twenty yards from him violating the notices which he had put up, into custody and have him conveyed before a magistrate. He was taken into custody an act which Mr. Barton considered perfectly legal—but it seems that the nuisance committed had been discovered in the hands of the sepoy by a clerk of Mr. Khunderao, the solicitor, who interested himself in his behalf and had been conveyed into the Court by the police and ultimately before Mr. Orr, the Prothonotary. In his way through the Court, Mr. Hastings had laid his hand upon him or pulled him by the sleeve to indicate to him that he was to follow him out of one of the divisions of the Court—and this Mr. Barton held to be an assault. Mr. Hastings said that the case was urged on by Mr. Khunderao's clerk who had some ill feeling towards him. Mr. Barton advised Mr. Hastings to apologize for the assault, and Mr. Hastings said that as His Worship held that his laying his hand on the man or pulling him by the sleeve was an assault he would certainly offer the apology suggested. Dr. Dallas who represented the prosecutor said this was quite satisfactory and the case thus terminated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"HE WOULD DEFER GIVING HIS DECISION."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I read in your paper of to-day that "yesterday Mr. Justice Westropp was to have given his decision in reference to"—something or other, which it is of no consequence for me to name with reference to what follows. "His Lordship", your reporter goes on to say, "upon coming into Court observed that he had looked into this case *partially* and into some of the authorities, but as it was a very peculiar one he would defer giving his decision for a few days."

I should think that it would have been more satisfactory to the parties interested in this case, as I have no

property and secured revenues of the country are wholly exempted.

2nd.—Under a classification which, ignoring all incomes higher than Rs. 25,000 per annum, demands as much from an increase of Rs. 10,000 as from Rs. 24,000, from Rs 5,000 as from Rs. 9,000, from Rs. 1,000 as from Rs. 4,000, and from Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 as from Rs. 900 and Rs. 400, respectively.

3rd.—*Upon a minimum* income of Rs. 200 per annum, thereby embracing a very large class of people of means so limited, that it will be a heavy burden to them to pay even 4 Rupees for a license, and *upon a maximum* income of Rs. 25,000, thus allowing a very large proportion of the wealthiest classes, whose incomes far exceed that sum, wholly to escape taxation upon such excess, while under Schedule B, the license on Companies is leviable.

(a)—On a paid up Capital of 5 lakhs at the same rate as on 9 lakhs, on 10 lakhs as on one crore, whether such Companies have paid dividends or not.

(b)—And for all other Companies, on a dividend of five per cent., at the same rate as on a dividend of ten or twenty per cent.

IV. That the irritation excited by the very partial character of the Act, is enhanced on considering the mode in which its provisions are to be carried out,—in that—

1st.—So far from secrecy being observed in reference thereto, the Collector of each District will file in his Office, for the inspection of the public, a list of the persons in his district licensed under the Act, stating the profession or trade of each person, the class under which he is licensed, and the amount which he is required to pay for his license.

2nd.—Whereas, under the Income Tax Act, it lay with Assessors to determine the amount for which each person was to be assessed, under Act XXI of 1867, it is left to the Collector alone to do so, from whose decision, appeal is permitted to the Commissioner of Revenue, but no further.

V. Whereas the Right Hon'ble Mr. Massey, estimating the produce of this Tax at not more than £500,000 has stated in reference thereto, that double or treble this amount might be obtained "by a more comprehensive scheme of direct taxation." Your Memorialists, considering how small is the amount expected from it, and how very great is the dissatisfaction to which it has already given rise, submit that the mode of taxation prescribed by the Act is the very last which the exigencies of the Public Service should have called into existence; and believing that there are other modes of taxation, not only much less objectionable, but much more practicable, still untired, they most respectfully pray that you will veto Act XXI. of 1867, directing that, should the necessities of the State still demand it, some other system of taxation may be called into action.

And your Memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Proposed by W. F. Fergusson, Esq., seconded by Gordon Robb, Esq.,—"That Mr. Henry Crooke, Sheriff of Calcutta, be invited to forward the memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, and to inform His Excellency that this meeting most respectfully request that the memorial may be transmitted to the Secretary of State for India by the first opportunity."—*Englishman, March* 28.

THE meeting yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall was not only large and thoroughly representative, but it was as unanimous and enthusiastic as any assembly we have yet seen gathered together in Calcutta. Not a dissentient voice was raised, for every individual seemed to acquiesce in the understanding that the tax, against the imposition of which the meeting protested, was a Mr. Doyne said, unfair, inequitable, and only another, but more objectionable, because limited, form of the obnoxious Income Tax. We were glad to see the meeting so well attended, and glad that the speakers dealt with the subject so exhaustively. The first speaker, Mr. Harrington's License Tax, and said that it was a revivification of the same, and hoped that the present tax would be consigned to the same limbo where the former was cast, after it vainly endeavoured to struggle through the agonies of birth to life. He also pointed out the disproportions that the new License Tax involved, between the liability of a land or a funduholder and an industrious population, and drew attention to the apparently intentional exemption of those who drew the highest salaries from the fullest operation of the tax. Mr. Bullen Smith, Mr. Peterson, and others, followed in the same wake, and made a very strong case against Mr. Massey —a case which evidently exposed the sentiments of the audience. The several resolutions published by us yesterday were unanimously adopted, as well as the memorial to the Secretary of State, which will be forwarded forthwith. As Mr. Doyne observed, it is most likely that the meeting yesterday in Calcutta was almost simultaneous with assemblies in other parts of India, so that the cry for the rescindment of the new tax can scarcely be said to be the result of an infection of opinion within certain limits. There was as much truth in the general observations of the speakers as in the apparent inequality of the tax to which they alluded; and as the former are to some extent the result of the latter, we hope that the opposition throughout India will be thoroughly unanimous.—*Indian Daily News, March* 28.

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

(From the Saturday Review.)

THE Russian *Invalid* a short time ago thought fit to deny the news received from India, tha Djuzak, in Bokhara, had been captured by the Russian troops. Lately, says that official organ, there has been no fresh intelligence from Turkestan, so that the Indian newspapers are at fault. It is nevertheless true that Djuzak was captured by the Russians so far back as the end of October last, and telegraphic intelligence to that effect was transmitted to this country from St. Petersburg in November. What the Indian newspapers have lately reported may possibly be considered rather stale in St. Petersburg, but the fact could not well have reached us sooner by way of India. For some time no doubt the Russian press has been silent in regard to Turkestan, leaving us to infer that since last November there has been nothing doing—that, in short, the quarrel with Bokhara has been hushed up and no more news is to be expected. But, as we shall see, there is good reason to believe that important movements may be in progress, of which we shall hear nothing till the Russian Government is able to communicate some decisive success.

The movement which resulted in the capture of Djuzak is itself a good illustration of the policy of silence which the Russian Government practises as to affairs in Turkestan until some *fait accompli* has to be announced. The pretence is continually kept up that an aggressive course is contrary to Imperial policy; each step in the progress of conquest is concealed to the last, and then all sorts of explanations are put forward to account for the temporary departure from the avowed policy. It will be remembered that the result of last summer's campaign was the ejection of the Bokharians from the valley of the Syr-Daria. As the result of the battle of Irdjar, and the capture of Nan and Khodjent, the Emir of Bokhara not only had his army destroyed, but he was completely cut off from the territory in the State of Kokan—or the upper part of the Syr-Daria valley —to which he had pretensions. The Russians simultaneously obtained the return of the envoys whose detention was the alleged cause of their hostilities against the Emir, and they gave out that peace was likely to ensue. They might indeed have been satisfied. They had not only avenged their retreat from Djuzak in the spring of the year, and released their envoys, but they had acquired most valuable territory in the valley of the Syr-Daria, which had now become a Russian river from its sources to its mouth in the Sea of Aral. It was untrue, however, that peace was likely. The Russians had claims to make on the Emir of Bokhara which prevented the conclusion of peace, and these claims were being urged at the time it was given out in Europe that the war was over. The Russian official organs now assert vaguely that war continued because the Bokharians still wished to make good their claims to Kokan territory, but it is hardly consistent with a desire on the part of the Russians to stand on the defensive that the next movement should have been an invasion of the State of Bokhara itself. Good care, besides, has been taken to say nothing of the exact terms on which they would have been willing to make peace. When so much is said of the really peaceful intentions of Russia in those regions, in spite of appearances to the contrary, it is well to bear in mind what the "appearances to the contrary" really are.

So far from remaining on the defensive, the Russian General—for the first time in these operations in Turkestan, the Governor-General of the province in person took the field, in the beginning of October, with the largest force which Russia has yet employed in that quarter. He had under him 19½ companies of infantry, 5 sotnies of Cossacks, 24 guns, and 4 mortars, besides rockets and an engineer corps. His object, as it afterwards appeared, was to pass the range of mountains, running east and west, which interpose between Bokhara and an invader coming from Kokan. This done, he would find himself in the upper valley of the Zer-affshan, with the whole valley of that river, which flows in a westerly direction parallel to the protecting mountain range, at his mercy. In other words, he would be able to strike at once at the heart of the State, which really consists of the Zer-affshan valley, including the cities of Samarcand and Bokhara; the remainder of the State farther south in the valley of the Shehr-i-Sebz, or along the banks of the Amu-Daria, being of less consequence. The mountain range has for centuries been the scene of conflicts between the shifting sovereings of Kokan and Bokhara, and the first obstacle of the Russian General was the oft-contested fortress of Ora-tepe, lying a few miles only from the Syr-Daria, at the base of the northern slopes of the mountains, and on the direct road from Khodjent to Samarcand. The reason why General Tchernaieff failed in the spring was, no doubt, his having advanced by a more westerly road, disregarding Ora-tepe, as well as Nau and Khodjent, on the flank of his line of march. Thus moving, he was literally in the air, and with a more skilful enemy than the Bokharians his retreat would have been infallibly cut off. Ora-tepe appears to have been more strongly fortified than any fortress which the Russians had yet encountered in Turkestan, and it was strongly garrisoned, though the Russian accounts do not give the numbers of the garrison. After careful reconnaissances, and a bombardment for few days, an assault was given on the 14th of October, and the place carried in spite of an obstinate defence. The Russians acknowledge very severe losses. Two of the assaulting columns, numbering together 500 men, lost respectively 77 and 74 men in killed and wounded. Altogether the number of killed and wounded was 227. On the other hand, the slaughter of the enemy was great, and the trophies abundant. No less than 2,000 bodies of the enemys' dead were buried in the days succeeding the siege, and it may be noted that, although the retreat of the garrison was cut off, no mention is made of prisoners. The prize of war which fell to the victors included 4 standards and 32 pieces of artillery, besides a great quantity of muskets, and vast stores of powder and other ammunition. The impulse of this success carried the Russians to Djuzak, about fifty miles distant on the southern slope of the mountains, and little more than thirty miles north-east of Samarcand. No resistance was offered at Djam or Zamin, both places on the road through the mountains which have been the scene of combats in former wars. Djuzak was also found strongly fortified, being, in fact, the place where General Tchernaieff was checked a few months before. The details of its capture are not before us, but, according to the telegraphic despatch, it fell after an operation which must have been very similar to the affair at Ora-tepe. The siege lasted five days, at the the end of which period a successful assault was delivered. Only a small part of the garrison, we are told, escaped, the majority having been killed or taken prisoners. The prize consisted of 26 standards, 53 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of rich booty. The Russian losses acknowledged are 100 killed and wounded. This affair at Djuzak has been described as the capture of the last stronghold of Bokhara in the valley of the Syr-Daria but it is apparent from the description we have given that such an account falls short of the mark Djuzek is not in the valley of the Syr-Daria at all but many miles on the farther slope of a mountain ridge south of that river. The expression should have been the capture of the last stronghold of Bokhara against an invader coming from Kokan. Its fall leaves nothing between the Russians and the country they have invaded. Samarcand is but a few miles off, and from Samarcand to Bokhara along the course of the Zer-Affshan is a less distance than what the Russians have traversed from Khodjent to Samarcand, while the road is infinitely more easy. At this stage news has ceased. Last November an obscure telegram from Orenburg affirmed that the war with the Emir was over, that commercial relations had been re-established, and that the Russian troops were returning to their cantonments; but, although there has been ample time, no confirmation of the news has yet come. It is just possible that the Russians may be content in the meantime with the advantages they have gained; but they have still demands which the Emir refuses, and there is no report of the signature of peace. Instead of having agreed to terms and submitted, the Bokharians have despatched an embassy to India, soliciting aid in their defence. It would be no matter of surprise to learn at any moment that Samarcand and Bokhara have fallen as rapidly as Ora-tepe and Djuzah were captured last October.

Such being the actual position of affairs between Russia and Bokhara, it will be obvious that on some points an article which appeared in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review* on the foreign policy of Sir John Lawrence, and which has excited attention on account of its semi-official character, must have been written under a misapprehension of the facts. All through the non-aggressive intentions of the Russian Government are assumed, and the activity manifested on the frontier is ascribed to the restlessness of the generals. In particular, it is stated that last spring the Governor-General of Orenburg, General Krishanfski, as well as General Tchernaieff, had been recalled from his command, because the Government were determined to pursue a less ambitious policy. The fact is, that whatever may have been the case with General Tchernaieff, whose alleged "recall" is spoken of in the Russian official press as a twelvemonth's furlough on account of his health, General Krishanoffski has not been recalled. As we have seen, he was in command at Ora-tepe and Djuzak, the most important operations which yet have taken place in Turkestan; and shortly before he had presided at the formal annexation of Taschkent and Khodjent, by special commission from the Emperor. This is the very opposite of Imperial displeasure at an ambitious policy. The reviewer, however, appears to have been unaware of the events we have described, although they were reported by telegraph last November. This is unfortunate, as these events completely negative his assumption that the next measures of Russia would not be directed against Bokhara, but rather towards rounding off the Russian frontier among the sources of the Syr-Daria. It is probable that the latter business has not been left undone, but neither have measures been wanting against Bokhara. Another assumption is that the Russians will eventually retire to Taschkent, annexing only a small portion of territory near that city: but this also is negatived by the actual annexation of the Khodjent district, and the probability that Ora-tepe and Djuzak have been permanently occupied.

The statements most relied upon in regard to the intentions of the Russian Government being thus erroneous, much of the speculation which has been based on them calls for reconsideration. It is indeed inconceivable that the important cities, and the thousands of miles of rich territory, which Russia has acquired within the last few years were annexed reluctantly. As we have frequently shown, there were several stages at which it would have been possible to stop. On the principles declared when the first bit of Kokan was annexed, there was never any valid reason for capturing Taschkent, and yet the Russians have for some time been in force two hundred miles south of that point. At the same rate of advance, the Russian outposts will be on the Amu-Daria before the close of the present year; and the probabilities are that no great slackening in the rate of progress will take place. Of course we do not pretend to foretell the future, but, judging from the past, the possibility of Russia having such designs is not to be lightly put aside. There remains the further question, which is necessarily very obscure, what may be the ultimate aim of Russia in these persistent aggressions? We are told that much alarm, at which we do not wonder, is felt in India. The persistency with which a great military Power is approximating its frontier to ours is perhaps more embarrassing than the mere fact of approximation would be in itself. But that fact, weatever the motive of Russia, must be productive of embarrassment enough. The strength which Russia may soon be able to bring to bear on the North-western frontier of India is very much under-estimated. Already at Djuzak, the Russians are nearer to Herat, the "key of India," then Herat is to any point of the Indian frontier; and with their outposts, as they soon will be, on the Amu-Daria, they would find the possessors of the intervening country intractable enough to furnish ample pretexts for approaching and occupying that famous city. This is not a remote contingency, but an event which is likely enough to happen within the next two years. No one would deny the gravity of such an occurrence, but it is perhaps little thought that the use which Russia could make of such a point to invade or "observe" India will only be limited by the means she can dispose of for a great European war. The Volga and the Caspian, on which there is a numerous fleet of merchant steamers, offer an interrupted communication from the heart of Russia to the Prussian province of Mazanderan from which, across the plain of Khorassan to Herat the country is every way suited for the march of armies. In a year or two when the railways are completed from the South of Russia to the Volga, the gradual transport of an immense army to Herat will be a comparatively easy matter. On what part of her European frontier would Russia have greater facilities for collecting an army? We are told that it will be impossible for Russia to "reach Herat in any appreciable strength without the active assistance of Persia; but the fact is that Russia is strong enough neither to care for Persian assistance nor for any obstacles which Persia could interpose. What resistance could Persia, which was worsted forty years ago by a small army communicating with its base in Russia only by the difficult Caucasus, offer to the huge levies which at pleasure could now be sent into the field? No one denies the obstacles which a Russian army having its base at Herat would encounter on the march to India; but do those who praise a policy of "masterly inaction" reckon on the strength to which we must raise our army in India when Russian armies have Herat to start from? Altogether it is not certain that the offensive defensive would not be in this, as in many other instances, the cheapest and easiest means of obviating danger. By advancing to Herat ourselves, we should not only prevent Russia from combining her lines of operation from the Caspian, and through Bokhara and Kokan, but it would also be in our power, should the occasion arise, to send an army to the Caspian, debarring Russia from a footing on its southern shore. This would be less costly than to allow her quietly to become established as our neighbour, and then be forced to arm on an enormous scale, like the jealous military Powers of Europe. The cost of the Affghan war is alleged as a reason for doing nothing; but that war was grossly mismanged, and it was undertaken at a time when our frontrier was remote from the scene of operations. An expedition in that quarter would now be a much simpler affair, and Affghanistan is rich enough to support the garrisons which would be needful to hold it. The question is one which must very soon be formally considered. We have thought it worth while for many years to enforce on the Persians the obligation not to capture Herat, apprehensive that it might be used against us by virtue of Russian influence over Persia. Notwithstanding all the reassuring articles which have been written of late, it can scarcely be doubted that, when the Russians themselves threaten, the present hollow confidence of Herat will be prevented even at the cost of war. It might perhaps be wiser to take time by the forelock, and avoid the risk of war by forestalling Russia.

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Do.	"		21
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Do. Fine	" Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co			36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown			
Do. Fine Still Red Seal			18
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Do. Superior Still Green Seal			40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal			23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal			29
Do. Golden, Do.			29
Do. Vine Fino			29
Do. Red Seal			37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal			38
Claret Light Capsule			15
Do. do. Pints			8
Do. Yellow Seal			23
Do. Red Do. Pints			17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts			32
Port Black Seal			29
Brandy, Vieux Cognac			34
Do. Brand a Crown			24
Old Tom, Red Seal			18
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For particulars as to price, &c., apply to
Bombay, 22nd March, 1867. W. NICOL & Co.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—The LANDED PROPERTY of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, situated at the Mount and Tank Bunder, principally consisting of the very LARGE BUNGALOW lately used as the Elphinstone Hotel with the Ground attached, to it are about 73,000 (seventy-three thousand) square yards; and the valuable land lying between that and Tank Bunder, comprising about 50,000 (fifty thousand) square yards. It can be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also full particulars as to Title &c. can be obtained.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of H. P. Cama.

6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd February, 1867.

FOR SALE, one English-built CUTTER, 25 feet long, with Oars, Rowlocks, and Awning, complete.

One JOLLY BOAT, with Oars, Awning, &c. complete.

One First Class TONEY with Awning and Seats complete. Apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, the property of an OFFICER proceeding to England, a handsome and well bred Grey Arab Gelding, 7 years old, 14-1½, thoroughly broken and very quiet, standing at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's Stables.

FOR SALE.—A Magnificent set of IRON STABLE FITTINGS, of the most approved London style, and complete in every detail.

They comprise 6 Stalls, 6 Loose Boxes, Enamelled Mangers, Water Troughs, and Wall Plates, Racks, Gutters, Iron Window Frames, and Iron Gates

Also a first class Iron Roof for the above, measuring over all 64 feet by 99 feet, strong, neat and most efficiently ventilated.

The above fittings are by one of the most celebrated London Makers, and having been specially designed as a model system of stabling for India are eminently worthy of attention.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 2nd April 1867.

FOR SALE.—A few coils of best English CORDAGE from 3 Inch downwards; also a few Cases of CHAMPAGNE and SHERRY. Apply to BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE DOOBASH, Marine Lane.

FOR SALE.—1. The large range of BUILDINGS, comprising upwards of 1,400 Square Yards, recently occupied by the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION and Messrs. GREY & Co; situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

2. All that piece of Ground measuring about 322 square yards with House thereon, situated in Rampart Row and lately occupied by Messrs Ralli Brothers.

3. All that piece of Ground measuring about 304 square yards with House thereon, situated in Rampart Row and now occupied by Messrs. Leggatt and Co. Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA, LIMITED.

FOR SALE, MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled, in 4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.
6 do. " 3 per doz. pts.
The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1867.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

DEALS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of DEALS, now lying on the Elphinstone Bunder. Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Steam-tug "SPITFIRE," 70 H. P., Register Tonnage 74 tons, Built in 1861, by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton. Also the Steam-tug "STURDY" 45 H. P.; 52 Tons. Built in September 1863, by Hart and Sinnott, Liverpool. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
United Victoria, and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March, 1867.

FOR SALE at reduced Prices, Portable and Horizontal Steam Engines. On view at the PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY'S Premises at Colaba. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parel, Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of Messrs. ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Casba Maller containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 1½ adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsley containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arrear containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 69 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds rupees twenty thousand.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned,
G. R. WILSON,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

INSURANCES.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSUR